

erry Glades.

of the Veery and the hermit thrush were heard frequently and there certainly can be no music on earth or in heaven more pleasing or expressive than that of the hermit thrush...

"Scientists explain that the formation was probably at one time a lake with deeps and shallows, gradually filling up as vegetation decayed. This explains why some of the glades are more advanced than are others and explains why there is an elevation in the midst of the glades called an 'island' on which there is still virgin timber, void of shrubs and brambles making what appears to be well kept picnicking grounds.

"Recently the federal government has acquired this entire region as a part of the Monongahela National forest. The Cranberry Glades, named from the two species of cranberries that are common in this area, is being improved as a wild-life sanctuary. Thus protected against commercial invasion this area is insured an indefinite period of reforestation and protection of its natural charms and interest for succeeding generations.

"The Glades can now be reached readily, in good weather, through Richwood, by use of forest trails, over which automobiles can pass by arrangements with the United States forest service, with very little inconvenience. The route carries the tourist or other visitor a short distance up the North Fork of the Cherry river, thence over the divide into the Cranberry river valley. Beautiful, rugged natural scenic wonders unfold themselves along an almost perfect water grade route, winding along the Cranberry, past beautiful Camp Woodbine, and past the C.C.C. camp at Cranberry. This route passes 'Dogway' an old lumberjack's landmark, and all along the route may be seen the ruins of former lumber camps, the railroads and log roads which first penetrated this vast area of which within a radius of approximately one hundred miles. Richwood is the largest populated center.

"Under construction now, is the 'Missing Link' of route 39 which, when completed, will give an almost perfect water grade crossing of this area to a junction with the Seneca trail at Mill Point, into the Greenbrier river valley. When

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Completed the route will give tourists crossing southern West Virginia into the great valley of Virginia an impressive and interesting travel route through the Monongahela, the George Washington and the Shenandoah national forests, to the famed Sky Line drive and the other shrines, caverns and points of interest in the Old Dominion."

From

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/ *W. M. ...*

## More About Cranberry Glades

This region surpasses all others in that it furnishes a continuous series of surprises.

It is generally known as Big Glade being in extent some three hundred acres, covered with a carpet of mosses, lichens, low shrubs presenting a multi-colored picture something like a patchwork quilt of gray, green, rose and brown. The glade itself is of an elevation of about 3,400 feet while the mountains all about it rise to about 4,000 feet.

Many species of plants are found here, Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), bog rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), sundew (*Dorsera rotundifolia*), Orchids abound (Three species represented), large fruited juneberry (*Ame-  
lanchier Canadensis*), wild raisin (*Viburnum cassinoides*) and mountain holly (*Ilex monticola*).

On the margin of this large open glade is a well-defined zone of sedges, dulichium and carex. Back of the sedges is a continuous belt of alders beneath which we find aquatic grasses and other herbeceous plants and others such as Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus* of gray), American hellebore (*Veratrum viride*). and blue monkshood (*Aconitum uncinatum*).

Still back of the alders is the tree zone of spruce and birch with an undergrowth of American yew (*Taxus canadensis*).

There is a vigorous warfare existing between the mosses and lichens. In one place the mosses are successful and gaining ground while in another the lichens are overgrowing the mosses and steadily advancing their lines. The mosses include those species as sphagnum and polytrichum while the cladonias clearly predominate among the lichens. Lichens are found on nearly all the trees which make up plant life in the area around the glade. The falsely called "reindeer moss" (*Cladonia rangiferina*) is really a lichen, and forms rather extensive patches in Cranberry Glades. Its nearly white flowers add much to <sup>? no!</sup> the variegated color-pattern of the glade.

✓ Trailing swamp blackberry is found in abundance and its long prostrate stems bearing a profusion of glossy green leaves makes some very pretty tracings on the dull-colored carpet of lichens.

Following is a description of those plants not described in a previous paper:

The Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) is commonly found in spongy, boggy soils and flowers about the latter part of May and early June. The plant has a procumbent stem rising to a height of from six to twelve inches and covered by the sheaths of the leaves and a creeping jointed root. The leaves are trifoliate (like those of clover), with obtuse, ovate leaflets. The flower-stalk terminates in a thyrse of white flowers, rose-colored.